

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR RECORDING/  
REPRODUCING IMAGE INFORMATION  
ON/FROM REMOVABLE MEDIUM

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## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to image recording/reproducing method and apparatus for use in writing and reading image information into and  
5 from data storage medium, and more particularly to image recording/reproducing method and apparatus capable of writing and reading picture image information at a high speed.

Currently available image recording/  
10 reproducing apparatus employing a control apparatus such as a computer having a central processor unit (CPU) to record image information is typically designed to include fixed or "hard" disks as recording media for use in recording/reproduction.

15 The hard disks are high in access speed and large in data storage capacity and thus suitably adaptable for image information editing applications.

However, such hard disks are relatively high in per-bit recording cost while associating  
20 difficulties in exchanging recording media, which makes them inappropriate for use in delivery and long-term storage of image information.

In view of this, in recording systems designed to offer increased image information delivery  
25 and long-term data storage capabilities, a need is felt

to achieve a technique for recording images on a real-time basis by use of readily removable recording media (referred to as "removable media" hereinafter) low in cost and yet high in exchangeability, including but not  
5 limited to digital versatile disk random access memory (DVD-RAM) devices.

Existing removable media, in particular DVD-RAMs, are encountered with difficulties in recording image information at required rates higher than or  
10 equal to a prespecified recording speed (e.g., writing image information of 30 kB per frame at a rate of 30 frames per second) while at the same time offering increased recording stability without accompanying any risks of picture frame drop-out defects (i.e. lacking  
15 of one frame image or more) in the case where image information is recorded by using a specified write processing scheme that employs standard file access functions as inherently built in an operating system ("OS").

## 20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

With the above-noted prior art, in removable media typically including DVD-RAMs, in the case the write processing using the OS-standardized file access functions is employed, it has been very difficult to  
25 record data at high speeds greater than or equal to a specified value with increased stability without suffering from any possible picture frame dropout

risks.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an improved image recording/reproducing method and apparatus capable of  
5 recording and reproducing picture images on and from a recording medium at increased speeds.

To attain the foregoing object, in accordance with one aspect of this invention, an image recording/reproducing method and apparatus is provided  
10 which is specifically arranged to prevent execution of an error correction processing when recording image information on a recording medium while permitting execution of such an error correction processing during reproduction of image information from the recording  
15 medium.

In accordance with an example of the invention, any region of its size less than the unitary data size being handled during error correction procedure is kept out of the use in view of the fact  
20 that an attempt to write or read data less in size than the unit data as handled during the error correction would result in a decrease in recording/reproducing speed.

In accordance with another aspect of the  
25 invention, an image recording/reproducing method and apparatus are achieved which are capable of offering high-speed recordabilities in a way such that 1) a specific region for use in writing image information is

reserved in advance on a recording medium to thereby  
avoid the necessity of modifying or updating management  
information of such recording medium during writing of  
image information, or 2) even upon occurrence of an  
5 error during reading, correction processing of such  
error is later performed separately or the error  
information is not re-read during reproduction.

According to an example of the invention, the  
error correction processing during reading is  
10 achievable either by replacing read-error information  
with read information preceding thereto or by  
permitting the read-error image information containing  
noises to be displayed as it is without after-  
treatment, thus attaining the intended high-speed  
15 recordabilities.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a flow chart showing the image  
information recording method according to an embodiment  
of the present invention;

20 Fig. 2 is a flow chart showing the processing  
for visually displaying a noise image upon failure of  
reproduction of image information according to the  
embodiment of this invention;

Fig. 3 is a flow chart showing the processing  
25 for displaying one preceding image upon failure of  
reproduction of image information according to the  
embodiment of the invention;

5 embodiment of the invention;

embodiment of the invention;

10 image file preparation processing according to the  
embodiment of the invention;

of the invention;

15            Fig. 8 is a diagram showing a file table  
according to the embodiment of the invention;

embodiment of the invention;

20                    Fig. 10 is a flow chart showing one-frame  
image information read processing according to the  
embodiment of the invention;

25 medium in a DVD-RAM drive according to the embodiment  
of the invention;

file is fragmentally recorded into several subdivided

portions in the DVD-RAM drive;

Fig. 13 is a diagram showing a sector and an error correction unit plus a file region; and

Fig. 14 is a diagram showing the size of a single frame of image information in accordance with the embodiment of the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

An image recording/reproducing method and apparatus in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention will be explained with reference to Fig. 4 etc. below.

An image recording/reproducing method also embodying the invention is for use with a hardware configuration shown in Fig. 4, by way of an example.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing one exemplary configuration in the embodiment of the image recording/reproducing apparatus for performing recording and reproduction of picture image information. The illustrative embodiment is arranged to employ as its image recording medium a removable data storage medium such as a DVD-RAM.

In Fig. 4, reference numeral "4101" designates a television camera (referred to hereinafter as TV camera); 4102 denotes a DVD-RAM drive device for use as a removable media drive unit; 4103 indicates a computer; 401 is a control device with a CPU, a memory and an input/output circuit; 402, data input device

such as a keyboard, mouse or the like; 403, a memory for storing therein image information as necessary for reproduction or reproduction of images; 404, a monitor permitting visual displaying of a display screen due to an operation of a chosen OS along with images and error messages. Numeral 405 designates image conversion means for converting an image signal as input from the TV camera 4101 into a signal of an appropriate form handleable by the control device 401, the image converter means including but not limited to a video image capture card; 406 denotes a connection interface of signals between the computer 4103 and DVD-RAM drive device 4102, such as for example a small computer system interface (SCSI) host card; 408 is a memory device such as a hard disk drive device; and 407 indicates a bus for interconnection between the control device 401 and respective constituent elements of the computer 4103 (i.e. the input device 402, memory 403, monitor 404, video capture card 405, SCSI host card 406, and hard disk drive device 408).

Note that the computer 4103 is generally constituted from the control device 401, input device 402, memory 403, monitor 404, video capture card 405, connection interface 406, bus 407, and hard disk drive device 408.

Also note that the TV camera 4101 and DVD-RAM drive device 4102 are connected to the computer 4103.

The computer 4103 is the one that performs



control of recording and reproduction of image  
information incoming from the TV camera 4101 while  
simultaneously performing operation control of the DVD-  
RAM drive device 4102. The control device 401 of this  
5 computer 4103 is operable to provide access to  
respective components via the bus 407. In addition,  
those files for use in letting the OS or else and the  
computer 4103 operate are stored in the hard disk drive  
device 408 along with program files for performing the  
10 processing of the present invention.

In Fig. 4, an image information recording  
operation is under control of the control device 401.  
An image signal as generated at the TV camera 4101 is  
input to the video capture card 405 and is then  
15 converted under control of the control device 401 into  
a signal of the form handleable by the control device  
401, which signal is indicative of the image  
information converted and is sent forth toward the SCSI  
host card 406. The SCSI host card 406 passes the image  
20 information to the DVD-RAM drive device 4102, whereat  
the image information is recorded on its recording  
media.

The image information as read out of the DVD-  
RAM drive device 4102 to the computer 4103 is displayed  
25 on the monitor 404 via the SCSI host card 406.

Note here that although the embodiment as  
discussed herein is specifically arranged to employ the  
TV camera 4101 as an image information generator

device, the image information generator device should not exclusively be limited thereto and may be any other image signal generators including but not limited to television tuners or video deck equipment.

5                   Additionally, although the illustrative embodiment is designed to employ the DVD-RAM drive device 4102 as its image information recorder device, this may be any other similar suitable devices such as for example magneto-optical (MO) disk drive units.

10 Further, the SCSI host card 406 is the connection interface between the DVD-RAM drive device 4102 and computer 4103, which is not limited to the specific arrangement shown herein and may be modifiable and alterable to other suitable ones in a way pursuant to  
15 the types of the computer and recorder used and also to signal send/receive schemes on a case-by-case basis. One example is that an integrated drive electronics (IDE) connection interface with extended protocols such as the advanced technology attachment packet interface  
20 (ATAPI) or else.

                  An explanation will next be given of the image recording/reproducing method embodying the invention for use with the image recording/reproducing apparatus shown in Fig. 4.

25                   It should be noted that in the following explanation, the processes of flow charts shown in Figs. 1-3, 5-7 and 9-10 are to be executed by the control device 401 in accordance with a program or

programs as stored in the hard disk drive device 408.

Firstly, one embodiment of the image information recording method in the image recording/reproducing apparatus of the invention will  
5 be set forth in conjunction with Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing a flow of program processing in the image recording/reproducing apparatus of the invention when recording image information.

In Fig. 1, upon startup of the image  
10 information recording processing, the system procedure begins with a capture card initialize process step 101 which performs initialization of the video capture card 405 and also settings of a frame rate and resolution of an image signal as input from the TV camera 4101.  
15 Then, the procedure proceeds to step 102 for DVD initialization.

At the DVD initialize step 102, perform initialization processing in such a way as to change or alter the settings of the DVD-RAM drive device 4102 to  
20 ensure that any error correction processing is rendered inactive by way of example to thereby improve a recording speed or rate when the DVD-RAM drive device 4102 writes data into a DVD-RAM and also a reproduction rate when the DVD-RAM drive device 4102 reads data out  
25 of the DVD-RAM. Then, the procedure goes to step 103. A program processing operation at step 102 will be discussed in detail with reference to Fig. 5 later in the description.

At step 103 for image file preparation, create an image file in a recording medium (in this embodiment, DVD-RAM) as preset in the DVD-RAM drive device 4102, which file is for use as a data storage  
5 region to be used during an image recording session. Then, the procedure goes to step 104. A program processing operation at step 103 will be later described in detail with reference to Fig. 6.

At image file open step 104, the image file  
10 as created at step 103 is subjected to preparation for being handled by specific file access functions unique to the instant invention rather than the standard file access functions of the OS used. The procedure then goes to step 105. A program processing operation at  
15 step 104 will be later set forth in detail with reference to Fig. 7.

At one-frame capture step 105 the video capture card 405 operates to perform capturing of an image from an image signal being input from the TV  
20 camera 4101. Then, the procedure proceeds to step 106.

At one-frame recording step 106, a command for recording information of one frame is issued to the DVD-RAM drive device 4102; then, the procedure goes to step 107.

25 At branch step 107 the image recorded is subject to count-up of its frame number to permit recurrent execution of the processes at steps 105 to 107 until the count value reaches a prespecified frame

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subject to preparation for being handled by the file access functions unique to this invention rather than the OS-standard file access functions. After completion of such preparation the routine goes next to  
5 step 203 for one-frame reading.

At one-frame read step 203, issue a one-frame image information read command to the DVD-RAM drive device 4102; then the routine goes to step 204 for one-frame displaying.

10 At one-frame display step 204 the image information as read at step 203 is visually displayed on the screen of the monitor 404. Then, the routine proceeds to step 205.

At branch step 205 the image being displayed  
15 on the monitor 404 is subject to count-up of its frame number to thereby permit repeated execution of the processes at steps 203 to 205 until the count value reaches a prespecified frame number. If the former reaches the latter then the routine goes to step 108.  
20 The processing at steps 203 to 205 is a main loop of an image reproduction operation.

At DVD termination processing step 108 the image reproduction processing is terminated while causing the settings of the DVD-RAM drive device 4102  
25 as altered at step 102 to return at its original state. As apparent from the foregoing, since the illustrative embodiment is specifically arranged to eliminate execution of a verify operation for checking whether

the intended reproduction is in success or not, any images with read failures will also be displayed directly on the screen.

Another embodiment of the image information reproduction method for use in the image recording/reproducing apparatus of the invention will next be explained with reference to Fig. 3 below.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a flow of the embodiment's processing to be done when an attempt to reproduce image information is failed in the case the image recording/reproducing apparatus of the invention operates to reproduce image information, which processing is for displaying a certain image before the read-failure image.

As shown in Fig. 3, upon startup of the processing program for displaying one preceding image in a read failure event, the DVD-RAM drive device 4102 is initialized at step 102 shown herein. Then, the routine goes to step 104.

At image file open step 104 an image file is subject to preparation for being handled by the file access functions unique to this invention rather than the OS-standard file access functions. After completion of such preparation the routine proceeds to step 303 for one-frame reading.

At one-frame read step 203, issue a one-frame image information read command to the DVD-RAM drive device 4102; then the routine goes to step 304.

5           Note that if a read failure occurs at step  
304, then the routine bypasses the next one-frame  
display step 305, which ensures that any read-failure  
image information is no longer displayed while letting  
its preceding image information (for example, the image  
0 information immediately before the read-failure image  
information) continue to be displayed with no changes  
applied thereto.

At branch step 306 the image being displayed on the monitor 404 is subject to count-up of its frame number to thereby permit repeated execution of the processes at steps 303 to 306 until the count value reaches a preselected frame number. If the former reaches the latter, then the routine goes to step 108. The processing at steps 303 to 306 is a main loop of this image information reproduction processing.

It should be noted that the reproduction



processing methods of Figs. 2 and 3 are such that  
either one of them is preset by the image  
recording/reproducing apparatus; alternatively, both of  
them are interchangeably provided for selective use  
5 through the operator's command input activities via the  
input device 402 during the reproduction procedure.

A respective one of the procedures shown in  
Figs. 1-3 will now be explained in greater detail with  
reference to Figs. 5 through 13 below.

10 A detailed explanation will first be given of  
the initialization processing of the DVD-RAM drive  
device 4102 at the step 102 stated supra.

See Fig. 5, which is a diagram for  
explanation in detail of a flow of initialize  
15 processing of the DVD-RAM drive device 4102.

Here, change or modify the settings of the  
DVD-RAM drive device 4102 to thereby improve the  
recording rate when the DVD-RAM drive device 4102  
writes data into a DVD-RAM and also the reproduction  
20 rate when the DVD-RAM drive device 4102 reads data out  
of the DVD-RAM.

With this embodiment the control of the SCSI  
DVD-RAM drive permits the computer 4103 to recognize  
the DVD-RAM drive device 4102 based on the SCSI  
25 identifier (ID) thereof.

In Fig. 5, upon startup of a program for  
initialization of the DVD-RAM drive device 4102,  
acquire device information of SCSI device equipment





otherwise occurring due to execution of retry (re-read) tasks when image information read processing is failed.

At automatic defect exchange function turn-off setup step 508, modify the settings of the DVD-RAM drive device 4102 so as to set the DVD-RAM drive device 4102's auto-defect exchange function item to an off state (that is, invalid state) from an initial state (default state); then, the routine goes to step 509.

The auto-defect exchange function as used herein is to be understood to mean a function of the DVD-RAM drive which is for eliminating the use of a certain region on the media into which data has been failed to be written while changing or "updating" the management information of such media to permit alternative use of a preliminary or "spare" region therefor.

However, such modification of the media's management information leads to creation of a wait time of about four (4) seconds in maximum, which can result in a likewise decrease in recording speed—to avoid this problem, the auto-defect exchange function is specifically set in the OFF state.

Even when the verify mode is OFF'ed, it will possibly happen that no writable regions are found on the media of interest due to the presence of surface contamination on a disk surface of such media; if this is the case, the intended recording operation is to be failed making the auto-defect exchange function active.

This risk is avoidable by turn-off setup of the auto-defect exchange function stated above.

Owing to the processes at steps 506 to 508, the error correction processing is made inactive during  
5 recording.

At device information acquisition step 509, similar processing to that at step 501 is done in order to determine at its proceeding step 510 whether alteration of settings at steps 506-508 are effective,  
10 resulting in acquisition of device information of SCSI device equipment with the SCSI ID. The routine then goes to step 510.

At step 510, the device information of DVD-RAM drive device 4102 gained at step 509 is used to  
15 affirm whether the setup results as altered at steps 506-508 are kept effective. If correct alteration or update is not available, then proceed to step 503 which terminates (interrupts) the initialize processing program. Alternatively, if the settings are effective,  
20 then interpret that the intended DVD-RAM initialization is completed successfully, causing the DVD-RAM initialization to be terminated.

An explanation will next be given of image file preparation processing at step 103 with reference  
25 to Fig. 11 and Fig. 6.

Fig. 6 is a flow chart for explanation in detail of the image file preparation processing at step 103. Fig. 11 is a diagram for brief explanation of a

method for recording image information on a recording medium (e.g. DVD-RAM) in the DVD-RAM drive device 4102, especially for explanation of the reason why the processing of Fig. 6 is to be done.

5                   A numeral 1101 designates a DVD-RAM. A numeral 1102 denotes a part of a recording region on the DVD-RAM 1101, which is a file management information region (shown by thick line) storing therein table-of-contents information items as to those  
10 files on the media of interest for indicating a file size, preparation date, which file makes use of an area scanning from which position up to which position on the disk of the DVD-RAM 1101, and others. A numeral 1104 is a part of the recording region on the DVD-RAM  
15 1101, namely, a region of those regions with image information recorded or written thereinto, which region stores therein the most recently recorded image information (shown by thick line). A numeral 1103 is a part of the record region on the DVD-RAM 1101, i.e.,  
20 the remaining ones (shown by thin line) of the regions with image information recorded or written thereinto, excluding the region 1104.

                  According to a known methodology for using OS-standard file access functions to add image  
25 information to each file at its "tail" portion, a file size is changed whenever image information is recorded, which in turn requires "rewriting" (i.e. altering the file management information) of the exact position of

the most recently written (that is, additional image information written) region 1104 on the DVD-RAM 1101 into the file management information region 1102. This would result in generation of seek processing between  
5 the position of the region 1104 and the position of region 1102. Due to the processing time required for the seek processing, the recording speed decreases. Note here that the seek processing as used herein may refer to a process for moving a read/write head of the  
10 DVD-RAM drive device 4102 from a certain position to another within the recording region on the DVD-RAM 1101. That is, upon each recording of the image information, the head of the DVD-RAM drive device 4102 is shifted from the last position 1105 of the region  
15 1104 on the DVD-RAM 1101 to the position of the region 1102.

Typically, the read/write operation of the drive device for a removable record media such as a DVD-RAM gets started when the head moves to a target or  
20 "destination" region (file) and further arrives at the target sector of such a file.

According to the above-noted read/write scheme for use in those drive units having removable record media such as DVD-RAM drives or other similar  
25 ones, the presence of an appreciable head moving time required results in an increase in time taken for completion of the intended seek processing, which in turn reduces the recording speed accordingly upon

occurrence of an increased number of seek processing events.

In view of the above, the present invention as disclosed herein is such that as exemplarily shown in the flow chart of Fig. 6, an image-record region is secured or "reserved" in advance on the recording medium through pre-creation of an image information recording file while limiting execution of alteration of the file management information so that it is done only in the initially occurred event with the file size alteration being inhibited in any events during image recording procedure. With such an arrangement, it becomes possible to lessen the requisite number of seek processing tasks otherwise resulting in a decrease in recording speed.

In Fig. 6, file preparation processing is done using standard file access functions inherently built in the OS per se.

When receiving a file name and file size as input information necessary for execution of the intended processing, create a file with such file name and file size.

Upon startup of a program for file preparation processing, at file name verify step 601, confirm whether or not a file with the input file name is present. If YES, then proceed to step 602; if NO, then go to step 603.

At file deletion step 602, delete the file



with the input file name and then go to step 603.

At file creation step 603, create a file with the input file name and then go to step 604.

At file size change step 604, change or  
5 modify the created file so that it has a size equal to the file size of the input information, and then go to step 605.

At branch step 605 a file with the resultant file name is prepared and then confirm whether its file  
10 size is identical to the file size of input information. If NO, then proceed to step 606 which terminates the image file preparation processing program while visually displaying an error message on the screen of the monitor 404.

15 If YES at step 605, then the image file preparation processing must be in success, thus terminating the image file preparation program in this case also.

An explanation will next be given of the  
20 image file open procedure at step 104 with reference to Fig. 7 along with Figs. 8 and 11-13.

Fig. 7 is a diagram for explanation of an embodiment of a detailed flow of the image file open procedure at step 104. For explanation of this  
25 processing, Figs. 8 and 11-13 will be used.

As has been explained previously in conjunction with Fig. 11, the DVD-RAM 1101 has thereon the region 1102 which records file management

information that involves file preparation date and an exact size of each file spanning from a sector to another (region information) and others. The file management information is such that as far as its specification is understood correctly, it is possible to obtain the information of any specific file (i.e. this file begins from which position and uses up to which position on the media) without having to use the OS-standard file access functions.

10                   Additionally in the storage region on the DVD-RAM 1101, a single file will not always be recorded continuously, a single file recorded might often be subdivided into several portions or "segments." One example of this will be explained with reference to  
15 Fig. 12.

Fig. 12 is a diagram for explanation of a file as recorded fragmentally into an ensemble of spaced-apart file segments.

Numeral 1201 denotes a DVD-RAM; 1202 shows a  
20 region with more than one file has been recorded therein; 1203 and 1204 are two separate regions in which a single file is recorded so that it is divided into two file segments.

In Fig. 12, there is another recorded file  
25 (thick line). When an attempt is made to create a file in a later event, a file region is reserved in a way such that it is divided into two spaced-apart regions which are the region 1203 and region 1204 shown by thin

lines. In this way, it often happens that a single logical file is disposed on recording media so that it is physically subdivided into a plurality of segments at several spaced-part locations.

5           Also note that the DVD-RAM drive has its feature that the recording speed is maximized when recording data from a specific sector number of a multiple of sixteen (16) to have a length of a multiple of 16 of the sector size.

10           This will be explained with reference to Fig. 13 below.

Fig. 13 is a diagram for explanation of a sector and an error correction unit plus a file region.

1301 designates a single sector; 1302 denotes  
15 an error correction unit; 1303 shows one file region as reserved by the OS; 1304 indicates a region as used by the recording/reproducing method of the present invention; and 1305 is a region as ignored by the recording/reproducing method of the invention.

20           In Fig. 13 the DVD-RAM drive device 4102 is designed so that position management is done based on the sector 1301 being as a unit, wherein the sector is of 2,048 bytes.

In addition, error correction codes of the  
25 DVD-RAM drive device 4102 are designed so that these are added in the form of the error correction unit 1302 which consists of a set of sixteen (16) sectors as handled by error correction codes. And a single set or

"cluster" is defined for every combination of sixteen sectors beginning from the 0-th sector at the top of a recording region of the DVD-RAM 1201.

One typical prior art recording method is  
5 such that when the length of information being recorded  
(same in the case of alternating the written  
information) is less than a multiple of sixteen  
sectors, the original or "source" information including  
this information formed on sixteen sector unit basis is  
10 temporarily read out of the DVD-RAM 1201 into a memory  
operatively associated with the DVD-RAM drive device  
4102 and then subject to alteration with an error  
correction code(s) added thereto to thereby effectuate  
sixteen-sector data recording to the DVD-RAM 1201. In  
15 this respect, even when the information amount is less  
than sixteen sectors as the error correction unit 1302,  
the time for reading data of sixteen sectors as the  
data correction unit 1302 is necessarily required as  
the processing time. Thus, a recording speed will be  
20 decreased when compared to the recording scheme with  
the length of a multiple of sixteen-sector size.

In addition, even where recording is done  
with the length of the multiple of sixteen-sector size,  
if the sector number at start position is not a  
25 multiple of sixteen, then the resultant recording speed  
decreases because of the fact that two separate  
recording operations of the above-noted less-than-  
sixteen-sector length must be performed before and

after passage of a specific sector number of the multiple of sixteen.

Due to this, the DVD-RAM drive is maximized in recording speed when recording data from a sector  
5 number of a multiple of sixteen with a length corresponding in value to a multiple of sixteen of the sector size.

In view of the foregoing, the recording/reproducing method of this invention is  
10 specifically arranged so that it does not use any portion which is involved within the region that has already been reserved as a file and which is hardly handleable with a "cluster" of sixteen sectors being as a unit. More specifically, as the file region 1303  
15 shown in Fig. 13 is the one that has been reserved by use of the OS's file access functions, no specific consideration is taken to verify whether sixteen-sector unit-based handleability is available or not. On the contrary the file region 1304 which has been reserved  
20 by using the file access functions of the present invention is such that it uses only those portions that are capable of being handled in units of sixteen-sector clusters. At this time the region 1305 does not use any region that is not handleable in units of sixteen-  
25 sector clusters even where this has been reserved as a file.

So far, it has been explained that when a plurality of regions are present within the file of

5           For the purpose of indicating positions within a file by a processing program, the invention employs within-the-file addresses with only those sector portions handleable in units of sixteen-sector clusters being logically continued.

For conversion between the within-the-file addresses and the sector numbers handleable in units of sixteen-sector clusters, the invention provides file table information. The file table information will be explained with reference to Fig. 8 below.

20           The file table information is arranged to  
include constituent elements 8101, 8102, ..., 810n  
(where "n" is an integer), each of which is a region  
handleable in units of sixteen-sector clusters.

One of the respective constituent elements,  
25 e.g. a constituent element 8101, is the first of the  
within-the-file region information which contains  
"start sector·sixteen-multiple information" shown by a  
variable 801 with the top or "head" sector number of a

region handleable in units of sixteen-sector clusters  
and "end sector·sixteen-multiple information" shown by  
variable 803 with the "tail" sector number of the  
region handleable in units of sixteen-sector clusters  
5 along with their corresponding "within-the-file start  
address" and "within-the-file end address," wherein the  
former is shown by variable 802 of the within-the-file  
address whereas the latter is by variable 804.

Additionally the constituent element 8101  
10 also contains therein "size" information shown by  
variable 805, which is indicative of the region's byte  
size on the DVD-RAM. Similarly the constituent element  
8102 is the second of the within-the-file region  
information; the constituent element 810n is the n-th  
15 of the within-the-file region information.

Fig. 7 is a flow chart showing the processing  
program at the image file open step 104.

In Fig. 7, processing is done for  
registration of a sector region of multiple regions  
20 within a file as "file table information," which region  
is handleable in units of sixteen-multiples. Input  
information for this processing includes file name  
information, wherein processing for opening a file with  
this file name is performed as will be set forth below.

25 Upon startup of the image file open  
processing program, the system routine begins with  
management information read step 701 which uses a  
reproduction command of SCSI command to read file

At step 702, search is made to determine whether a file with the file name of the input

At step 704 for setting the region size at zero, let the variable of the "region size total value" for use as a counter be set at "0"; then the routine proceeds to step 705 for file table information initialization. At this step 705, initialize the "file table information."

At end sector calculation step 707, calculate

At end sector calculation step 707, calculate



from the "start sector" information and "size" information the "end sector" information indicating that the region of interest extends up to which sector in a way such that "end sector" = "start  
5 sector"+"size"/"sector size" for example. The routine then goes to step 708.

At round-up/round-down step 708, in order to obtain the start point and end point of a sector which is within the region and is equal in value to a  
10 multiple of sixteen, perform round-up calculation using a multiple of sixteen of "start sector:sixteen-multiple" = "start sector" while performing round-down calculation using the multiple of sixteen of "end sector:sixteen-multiple" = "end sector"; then, the  
15 routine goes to step 709.

At sector number judgment step 709, perform calculation of "end sector:sixteen-multiple" - "start sector:sixteen-multiple" to thereby calculate a within-the-region sector number handleable in units of  
20 sixteen-sector clusters. If such sector handleable in units of sixteen-sector clusters is absent within the region then the routine proceeds to step 711 (while eliminating registration to "file table information"); if such sector is present then go to step 710.

25 At file information registration step 710, register the information of "start sector:sixteen-multiple" of this variable 810 and "end sector:sixteen-multiple" of variable 803 to the file table

information" of the structural body 8101 by way of example while calculating the variable 802 "within-the-file start address" and variable 804 "within-the-file end address" of a corresponding within-the-file

5 address; thereafter, the routine goes to step 711.

At region size update step 711, let the resultant "size" information of variable 805 thus searched be added to the counter variable "region size total value"; then, go to step 712.

10 At file size determining step 712, if the "region size total value" is identical to the file size of the input information then determine that all the regions concerned have been checked; then go to step 713. If the former is less than the latter, then  
15 determine that more than one non-checked region information still remains; thus, return to step 706.

At step 713, an attempt is made to determine whether the region information as has been registered to the "file table information" has a sufficient size  
20 (e.g. more than ninety percent of the file size): if NO, then go to step 703 which terminates the processing while displaying an error message on the screen of the monitor 404; if YES, then determine that the intended image file open processing is completed successfully.  
25 In the way discussed above, writing and reading of image information are eliminated in the event that the size is less than the unitary data size being handled during error correction processing.

Generally, with recording/reproducing apparatus employing data storage units with removable media such as DVD-RAM drives or else, read/write head movement or seek rate stays lower causing the recording speed to decrease upon occurrence of an increased number of seek processing tasks. Accordingly, lessening the seek processing number leads to speed-up of the processing required.

Although the within-the-file addresses are assigned in an order of sequence of those regions as reserved by the OS during creation of the "file table information" within the file open processing of the illustrative embodiment, another method is also available for performing such within-the-file address number assignment processing after having sorted the regions in the order proportional to the significance of the sector numbers on the media to ensure that the head's travel distance becomes minimized during seeking.

Fig. 9 is a flow chart showing the recording processing program for writing image information of one frame at the step 106 stated supra. During this processing, one frame information and its byte size are present as input information. In addition, within this processing program, a "within-the-file record address" variable is also present as a value indicative of which address within a file is first subject to recording.

Although in this embodiment one specific

example is shown in which this value is set at "0" upon startup of the processing program while causing the image information recording operation to begin from the top part of such file, another approach is also

- 5 available which lets the initial value be set at any given value while permitting the recording to get started from a given address.

Additionally, the embodiment as discussed herein is arranged under an assumption that the size  
10 1401 of one frame of the image information falls within the sixteen-sector size of one-error correction unit 1403 while letting the portion 1402 less than sixteen sectors be out of the use. Due to this, the top of each image frame becomes the top byte of the sixteen-  
15 sector unit, as shown in Fig. 14.

In Fig. 9, upon startup of a one-frame image information recording processing program, the system procedure begins with file size determining step 901 which checks to determine whether the total value of  
20 the "within-the-file record start address" and the size of image information of input information goes beyond the file size of the image file as created at step 103. If NO, then the procedure proceeds to step 903; if YES, then go to step 902.

- 25 At write start address setup step 902, let the "within-the-file record start address" be set at "0" and then record image information from its top part. The procedure then goes to step 903.

5           At record size calculation step 904,  
calculate the value of "record size" of a value as  
rounded up to a multiple of sixteen-sector size in  
order to make the byte size of image information of the  
input information identical to the sixteen-sector size.  
0 More specifically, let the "record size" be equal to a  
value as rounded up to a multiple of sixteen-sector  
size of the "one-frame information size" of the input  
information. Then, the procedure goes to step 905.

At record start address update step 906,  
20 updating is done while adding the value of "record  
size" to "previous within-the-file record start  
address. More specifically, let the "within-the file  
record start address" equal to "previous within-the-  
file record start address" plus "record size." Then,  
25 determine that one-frame recording processing is  
completed successfully.

Although this embodiment is under the assumption that the size of one image frame falls

within the sixteen-sector size as shown in Fig. 14, in the case of causing a plurality of image frame information items to exist with the sixteen-sector size for saving the data storage amount or alternatively in the case of permitting the one-frame image size to be in excess of the sixteen-sector size, a certain mechanism may be provided for subdividing the image information into portions each having the sixteen-sector size within the program while allowing the DVD-RAM 1201 to perform a recording operation in units of sixteen-sector sizes, with an associative mechanism being separately provided for holding or retaining a within-the-file address at the top of each image frame.

Fig. 10 is a diagram for detailed explanation of a flow of one exemplary processing program for reading one-frame image information either at the step 203 of Fig. 2 or at step 303 of Fig. 3.

This exemplary one-frame read processing shown herein is for reading the image information as has been recorded through the procedure shown in Fig. 9.

During this processing, a reproduction destination for reproduction of one-frame information and its byte size are present as input information. Also available within the program is a "within-the-file read start address" variable with a specific value indicative of which address within the file should be first subjected to the intended image information read

operation.

Although this embodiment is illustratively designed so that this variable's value is set at "0" upon startup of the program in a way similar to the write processing of Fig. 9 while causing the image information reproduction to get started from the top of such file, the image reproduction may alternatively be arranged to get started from any given address.

In Fig. 10, upon startup of the one-frame image information read processing program, an attempt is made at file size determine step 1001 to determine whether the total value of the "within-the-file read start address" and the size of image information of input information is in excess of the file size.

If NO at step 1001, the system routine proceeds to step 1003; if YES then go to step 1002.

At within-the-file read start address setup step 1002, let the "within-the-file read start address" be set at "0" to thereby perform reading of image information from its top part. Then, the routine proceeds to step 1003.

At read start address conversion step 1003, use the "file table information" to convert the "within-the-file read start address" to "on-media sector number"; thereafter, the routine goes to step 1004.

At read size calculation step 1004, calculate the value of "read size" with a value as rounded up to

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10

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Although in the illustrative embodiment the method for controlling the SCSI-standardized DVD-RAM drive using SCSI commands, the DVD-RAM drive in this



embodiment should not be limited thereto and may be replaced with any other similar suitable ones including, but not limited to, those DVD-RAMs with ATA or other connection schemes.

5               Further, although in the aforesaid embodiment, the explanation has been made as to the case where a DVD-RAM disk is used as a kind of removable disks as a recording medium, for example, a disk-shaped recording medium, the technique of the  
10 invention for recording and reproducing data at high speeds on and from a disk-shaped recording medium can be applied not only to removable disks but also to non-removable disks such as hard disks.

              It has been stated that in accordance with  
15 the present invention, it is possible to provide the image recording/reproducing method and apparatus for use in image recording/reproducing apparatus employing a CPU such as a computer to record and reproduce image information, which are capable of recording and  
20 reproducing image information on and from recording media at increased speeds.

              Furthermore, the use of such image recording/reproducing method and apparatus incorporating the principles of the invention enables  
25 facilitation of delivery and long-term storage of image information required.